

methyl salicylate, 68 packages of certified alum, and 67 packages of certified sulphur at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of August 1, 1935, and January 16, 1937, by the Purepac Corporation from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the articles were methyl salicylate, alum, and sulphur, respectively.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labels regarding their curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Methyl salicylate) "For External Application A very effective remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago and Stiffness in the joints"; (alum) "Widely employed \* \* \* in external hemorrhages and other bleedings from Mucous Membranes \* \* \* It is extensively employed as an astringent in Leucorrhea, Unhealthy Ulcers and similar conditions. \* \* \* Use successfully as a Gargle from Sore Throat"; (sulphur) "It is recommended as an alternative (blood purifier) in chronic rheumatism and gout."

The libel filed against the sulphur charged that it was also misbranded in violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment No. 1571 published under that act.

On May 29, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27558. Misbranding of Duray. U. S. v. 22 Cartons and 14 Packages of Duray. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 39338, 39386. Sample Nos. 31097-C, 32835-C.)**

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On April 6, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 cartons of Duray at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 24, 1936, and February 25, 1937, by the Duray Laboratories, Inc., from Seattle, Wash. On April 20, 1937, a libel was filed against 14 packages of Duray at Denver, Colo., which had been shipped in interstate commerce on July 2, 1936, by Strang & Prosser from Seattle, Wash. The libels charged that the article was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Duray \* \* \* Made in the U. S. A. by Duray Laboratories, Inc., Seattle, Washington."

Analysis of a sample showed that it consisted essentially of borax with small amounts of boric acid, phenol, menthol, and a blue pigment.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the bottle label and an accompanying leaflet bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of female disorders, ammenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, and leucorrhea; and its effectiveness for feminine hygiene, to destroy germs, as an aid to the menopause, and as a reliable safeguard for personal cleanliness.

On May 18 and June 16, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27559. Adulteration and misbranding of rubbing alcohol compound. U. S. v. 81 Bottles of Rubbing Alcohol. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 89380. Sample No. 21670-C.)**

This product was sold as rubbing alcohol compound, a product which should contain ordinary (ethyl) alcohol. It consisted, however, of a mixture of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and water; and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of the isopropyl alcohol contained in it.

On April 20, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 81 bottles of rubbing alcohol compound at Jeanerette, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 5, 1936, by Dixie Deb Cosmetics, Inc., from Dallas, Tex., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Thy-o-septic Rubbing Alcohol Compound Iso Propyl Alcohol 70 proof."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely,